

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
8 October 2004

Resolution 1566 (2004)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 5053rd meeting, on
8 October 2004**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999 and 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 as well as its other resolutions concerning threats to international peace and security caused by terrorism,

Recalling in this regard its resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004,

Reaffirming also the imperative to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Deeply concerned by the increasing number of victims, including children, caused by acts of terrorism motivated by intolerance or extremism in various regions of the world,

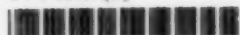
Calling upon States to cooperate fully with the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), including the recently established Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the "Al-Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Committee" established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and its Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and *further calling upon* such bodies to enhance cooperation with each other,

Reminding States that they must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, and should adopt such measures in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security,

Considering that acts of terrorism seriously impair the enjoyment of human rights and threaten the social and economic development of all States and undermine global stability and prosperity,

Emphasizing that enhancing dialogue and broadening the understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different



religions and cultures, and addressing unresolved regional conflicts and the full range of global issues, including development issues, will contribute to international cooperation, which by itself is necessary to sustain the broadest possible fight against terrorism,

Reaffirming its profound solidarity with victims of terrorism and their families,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms all acts of terrorism irrespective of their motivation, whenever and by whomsoever committed, as one of the most serious threats to peace and security;

2. *Calls upon* States to cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism, especially with those States where or against whose citizens terrorist acts are committed, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or commission of terrorist acts or provides safe havens;

3. *Recalls* that criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature, and *calls upon* all States to prevent such acts and, if not prevented, to ensure that such acts are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature;

4. *Calls upon* all States to become party, as a matter of urgency, to the relevant international conventions and protocols whether or not they are a party to regional conventions on the matter;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate fully on an expedited basis in resolving all outstanding issues with a view to adopting by consensus the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism;

6. *Calls upon* relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to strengthen international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and to intensify their interaction with the United Nations and, in particular, the CTC with a view to facilitating full and timely implementation of resolution 1373 (2001);

7. *Requests* the CTC in consultation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and the United Nations bodies to develop a set of best practices to assist States in implementing the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) related to the financing of terrorism;

8. *Directs* the CTC, as a matter of priority and, when appropriate, in close cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to start visits to States, with the consent of the States concerned, in order to enhance

the monitoring of the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and facilitate the provision of technical and other assistance for such implementation;

9. *Decides* to establish a working group consisting of all members of the Security Council to consider and submit recommendations to the Council on practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Al-Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Committee, including more effective procedures considered to be appropriate for bringing them to justice through prosecution or extradition, freezing of their financial assets, preventing their movement through the territories of Member States, preventing supply to them of all types of arms and related material, and on the procedures for implementing these measures;

10. *Requests* further the working group, established under paragraph 9 to consider the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families, which might be financed through voluntary contributions, which could consist in part of assets seized from terrorist organizations, their members and sponsors, and submit its recommendations to the Council;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take, as a matter of urgency, appropriate steps to make the CTED fully operational and to inform the Council by 15 November 2004;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.: General
14 October 2004

Resolution 1567 (2004)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 5057th meeting, on
14 October 2004**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002, 1481 (2003) of 19 May 2003, 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004,

Having considered the nominations for Permanent Judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia received by the Secretary-General,

Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 13 bis (1) (d) of the Statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Carmel A. Agius (Malta)
Mr. Jean-Claude Antonetti (France)
Mr. Iain Bonomy (United Kingdom)
Mr. Liu Daqun (China)
Mr. Mohamed Amin El-Abbassi El Mahdi (Egypt)
Mr. Elhagi Abdulkader Emberesh (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Mr. Rigoberto Espinal Irias (Honduras)
Mr. O-gon Kwon (Republic of Korea)
Mr. Theodor Meron (United States of America)
Mr. Bakone Melema Moloto (South Africa)
Ms. Prisca Matimba Nyambe (Zambia)
Mr. Alphonsus Martinus Maria Orie (Netherlands)
Mr. Kevin Horace Parker (Australia)
Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy)
Mr. Yenyi Olungu (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Mr. Sharada Prasad Pandit (Nepal)
Ms. Vonimbolana Rasoazanany (Madagascar)
Mr. Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica)
Mr. Wolfgang Schomburg (Germany)
Mr. Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana)
Ms. Christine Van den Wyngaert (Belgium)
Mr. Volodymyr A. Vassilenko (Ukraine)



**Security Council**

Distr.: General

22 October 2004

Resolution 1568 (2004)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 5061st meeting,
on 22 October 2004***The Security Council,**Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 2004 (S/2004/756) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,*Reiterating* its call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness, and welcoming in this regard the resumption of the activities of the Committee on Missing Persons since August 2004,*Welcoming* the Secretary-General's review of the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Cyprus (UNFICYP), pursuant to resolution 1548 (2004) of 11 June 2004,*Noting* that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep UNFICYP beyond 15 December 2004,*Taking note of* the assessment of the Secretary-General that the security situation on the island has become increasingly benign over the last few years and that a recurrence of fighting in Cyprus is increasingly unlikely,*Welcoming* the Secretary-General's intention to conduct a further review on UNFICYP's mandate, force levels and concept of operation in advance of the next renewal of UNFICYP's mandate, continuing to take into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties,*Echoing* the Secretary-General's gratitude to the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of UNFICYP, and his request for further voluntary contributions from other countries and organizations,*Welcoming and encouraging* efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;



2. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's recommendations for the amendment of the concept of operations and force level of UNFICYP, as outlined in his report of 24 September 2004;
 3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending 15 June 2005;
 4. *Urges* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind without delay all remaining restrictions on UNFICYP, and calls on them to restore in Strovolia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;
 5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on implementation of this resolution concurrent with the review provided for above;
 6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
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Security Council

Distr.: General
26 October 2004

Resolution 1569 (2004)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 5063rd meeting, on
26 October 2004**

The Security Council,

Acting in accordance with Article 28 (3) of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to hold meetings in Nairobi starting on 18 November 2004 and ending on 19 November 2004, and that the agenda for these meetings will be "The Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan";

2. *Decides also* to discuss Sudan with representatives of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development at the above-mentioned meetings, and to take the opportunity of the presence of the Security Council in Nairobi to discuss other peace efforts in the region with both the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development;

3. *Decides also*, with respect to the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 above, to waive the requirement laid down in Rule 49 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure that the verbatim record of each meeting of the Council shall be made available on the first working day following the meeting and decides that the verbatim record will be issued in New York subsequently.



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Security Council

Distr.: General
28 October 2004

Resolution 1570 (2004)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 5067th meeting, on
28 October 2004**

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, including resolution 1495 (2003) of 31 July 2003 and resolution 1541 (2004) of 29 April 2004,

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect,

Reiterating its call upon the parties and States of the region to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October (S/2004/827),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 30 April 2005;
2. *Requests* that the Secretary-General provide a report on the situation before the end of the mandate period and an interim report, within three months from adoption of the resolution, on the evolution of the situation and on the mission's size and concept of operation, with further detail on the options discussed in the Secretary-General's report of 20 October 2004 (S/2004/827) on the possible reduction of MINURSO staff, including civilian and administrative personnel;
3. *Calls on* Member States to consider voluntary contributions to fund Confidence Building Measures that allow for increased person-to-person contact, in particular the exchange of family visits;
4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.





Security Council

Distr.: General
28 October 2004

Resolution 1570 (2004)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 5068th meeting, on
28 October 2004**

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, including resolution 1495 (2003) of 31 July 2003 and resolution 1541 (2004) of 29 April 2004,

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect,

Reiterating its call upon the parties and States of the region to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October (S/2004/827),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 30 April 2005;
2. *Requests* that the Secretary-General provide a report on the situation before the end of the mandate period and an interim report, within three months from adoption of the resolution, on the evolution of the situation and on the mission's size and concept of operation, with further detail on the options discussed in the Secretary-General's report of 20 October 2004 (S/2004/827) on the possible reduction of MINURSO staff, including civilian and administrative personnel;
3. *Calls on* Member States to consider voluntary contributions to fund Confidence Building Measures that allow for increased person-to-person contact, in particular the exchange of family visits;
4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

* Reissued for technical reasons.

